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VOL. 23.

THE SOUTH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February
Term, A. D. 1867.James Wilson and others, Petition for partition
of land, etc., petition of lands.
In THIS CASE it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that Neil McMillan, one of the Heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands, held in joint tenancy with a son of the testator, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neil McMillan to be and appear before the Court House, Elizabeth敦ton, on the first Monday in May next, there and then to show cause if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the order for division granted as prayed for.Test. — D. BLAKE, C. C. C.
per E. J. HALL, D. C.
March 15 6-61

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS ON SEDENTARY HABITS THROU-
GH IDLENESS, laziness, profligacy of the
body, lack of appetites, distaste after eating,
topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer it;
they will not try the celebrated THERAPY.PLATINUM THERAPY,
which are now recommended by the highest medical
authorities and warranted to produce an im-
mediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly
agreeable, perfectly pure, and supersede all
other tonics where a healthy stimulant is
required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to excesses of water and
salt.They overcome effects of dissipation and late
hours.They strengthen the system and enliven the
mind.

They prevent miasma and intermittent fever.

They purify the breathless asthmatic of the stomach.

They cure Diarrhea and Constipation.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head-
ache.They make the weak vigorous, the languid brilliant,
and are exhausted nature's greatest restorer.They are composed of the valuable Calomel,
alkalies, and other ingredients, all preserved in
perfected purity, St. Croix rum. For
particulars see circulars and testimonials around
each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle.

See that it is an unimpaired metal cap over the
top of each bottle, and gives label for exportation,
around each neck. See descriptive circular around
each bottle.P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

NOTICE.

THE under-signed, having been appointed
at the February Term of the Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions, Bladen County, to ascertain
the indebtedness of said county, hereby re-
quest all persons holding bonds or claims of any
kind against the same, to present the same to
the Committee, a statement of the same, with their
dates when given, enter before the 15th day of
April next.R. M. DEVEREUX,
THOS. S. WHITFIELD, Committee,
B. E. RINALDI,
Elizabeth敦ton, N. C., March 14 7-21E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE,
TURLINGTON & MONROE,
INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all
business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wf

An Interview with Napoleon III.

John S. Abbott, whose remarkable history
of the First Napoleon is familiar, is now engaged in Europe in visiting
various libraries, archives and bookstores.Paris and London for data upon which to
transmit to posterity a truthful record of
the life and reign of Napoleon III. Mr.
Abbott writes to friends in New Haven of
a late fireside interview with the Emperor,
within the conclusion of one of the interior
parlors of the palace, where he enjoyed the
unreserved conversation of the sovereign,
which, however, he does not betray, after
the manner of some other American writers
who find themselves censured with rulers.
Indeed, Mr. Abbott excuses himself
from entering into a narration of the con-
versation, remarking that it would not be
proper for him to record the frank expres-
sions of the Emperor under such circum-
stances, though he tells us that he himself
referred to the Mexican question as follows:"I have always felt it to be a great mis-
take that our government did not lend its
moral support to the only government
which seemed to me to be the restoration
of peace and order to Mexico. The
overthrow of the empire inevitably plunges
that unhappy people into that state of
chronic anarchy which has desolated the
country now for half a century."To this the Emperor expressed his
assent, saying: "I have regretted deeply
having been so much misunderstood in
America. It seemed to me that it was for
the interest of the United States, as well
as for the interest of Mexico, that there
should be a stable government there, which
should secure protection to the people and
development." He also expressed an
earnest desire to maintain friendly relations
with the United States. Mr. Abbott goes
on to say that he saw no indications of ill-
health, though the Emperor looked de-
cidedly older than when he saw him four-
teen years ago.

Who Are to Rule in the South.

The "absolute control" of local Govern-
ments in the Southern States must rest with
the people of those States—just as it does
and always must in the North, and where-
ever else the principle of popular govern-
ment obtains at all. Not with part of the
people, with any one class or party or
condition, but with all the people—all of par-
ticulars otherwise is not a popular
Government. Any Government in the
South under the "absolute control" of
those who were loyal throughout the
war, would be an oligarchy, and would be
in flat and flagrant contradiction to every
principle upon which our institutions are
based. Any State Government in Virginia
in which Mr. Botts and those who acted with
him through the rebellion, should alone be
permitted to vote, would be one of the
worst and most odious oligarchies the world
ever saw. It could not last an hour without
the support of Federal bayonets; and such
support would only add the severity of its
oppression and odiousness of its character.
Governments in this country must be of
the people and for the people; when we
make them anything else, we abandon the
only thing in which we differ from the
nations of the old world."

New York Times.

Under the scheme of reform proposed to
Parliament by Mr. Disraeli, on the 25th
ultimo, it is claimed by him that four
hundred thousand voters will be added to the
classes already possessed of the franchise in
Great Britain. This, however, is disputed
by the spokesmen of the reform movement,
such as Bright and Gladstone. The num-
ber of persons now possessing the right to
vote in Great Britain is set down in round
numbers at one million two hundred thou-
sand, and even if this new measure would
add four hundred thousand, it would still
leave more than four millions of the male
population of that country without the
right to vote.

I regret that the short interval between this

Wilming頓 Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1867.

NO. 8.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

time and the election will prevent a canvass of the district.

We copy from the Nashville *Gazette* an extract of a lecture delivered in that city by Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner": A land without ruins is a land without memories—a land without memories is a land without liberty. A land that wears a laurel crown may be fair to see; but twine a few sad eypress leaves around the brow of any land, and be that land barren, beautiful and bleak, it becomes lovely in its consecrated corona of sorrow, and it wins the sympathy of the heart and of history. Crowns of roses fade—crowns of thorns endure. Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest root of humanity—they pass and are forgotten—the sufferings of right are graven deep on the chronicle of nations:

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread, And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead;

Yes, give me a land that is blighted by the just, And bright with the deeds of the down-trodden just;

Yes, give me the land where the battle's red base is, And the red gaudium in graves—there's glory in gloom;

Yes, give me a land that has legends and lays That tell of the memory of long vanished days;

Yes, give me a land that has history and song, And the strains of bards that sing of the past;

Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot, And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;

Yes, give me the land where the wrecks are born, And the grandeur in graves—there's glory in gloom;

For out of the gloom future brightness is born; After the night looms the sunrise of hope;

And the graves of the dead with the grass over-grown;

May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne, And each single wreck of the war-path of might,

Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

In Union there is Strength."

O cease this piteous wrangling, statesmen! cease

To desecrate the nation's council-hall with

Day after day shall taunting cries of "peace"—

Or of "war of conquest,"—"useless sacrifice of life!"

Or motives based on ill-spent treasures," rise

The old soldier, sicken ears, and never let

To brand our cause "unjust," and each with "lies."

At such a time as this shall patriot statesmen bend,

And thus to all our foes tradition's arrows lend?

The thought ye have not yet forgotten quite

The expressive motto on the nation's arms engrave'd;

And what not this reverse, or dispute

The potent bold, strength, that erst our country said?

We would not from the unbonded fæces draw

The sword, trembling shafts, intestine war to wage;

Or in the making, viisa ill law,

And shameless smear our glorious history's page;

With scalding blots to mark a dark, degenerate age!

Ye have not yet forgotten quite, we deem,

To seek, not yours alone, but first the public weal;

If so, why prove this drear, unworthy dream

Was not a transient lapse from patriotic zeal,

And wake!—and strake from off your clouded sight;

The fatal film o'erspread by faction's selfish

That ye may trace afar, in Truth's clear light,

The path where Duty leads, in onward band,

True to yourselves, to Heaven, and to your native land.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

From the Norfolk Virginian.

THE HEROISM OF SUFFERING.

BY DR. SAMUEL SELDEN.

Brave souls oft will and dare ne'er me'neigh;

As heroes like perchance they aim too high—

Their arrows miss the stars, yet dazzling leave

Bright trails along the sky.

A lofty aim in failure and clime,

Nobly pursued, in failure dignifies

Life In God's impartial eyes.

Not yet alone is greatness shown;

Or are our souls ennobled and made pure;

Life's hardest lesson oft is without groan

To suffer and endure—

Not dare and do—only to stand and wait;

Not reap, but idle list the harvest song;

Sharp like larks, but silent, through cell-grate

See right off yield to wrong.

As regulars the Panic offer spurned,

Despite the ties of wife, child and home,

The Senate left, and to his foes returned

To die than shame great Rome.

What though base foes his limbs in dungeon chain;

Hot Afric's sun his lidless eyes eclipse;

Sharp lads transfix him to the cross in pain;

No man escapes his lips.

Great even in defeat—alive or dead;

(Example fires the millions yet to be.)

Greater in woes than when in pomp he led

Romé's fleet to victory!

STATES NEWS.

ELECTION ON THURSDAY.—An election

will be held in this county on Thursday

next, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate

caused by the resignation of Hon. M.

E. Manly, elevated to the position of U. S.

Senator.

Maj. John Hughes of this city has been

selected as a candidate for the vacant office.

The selection is an excellent one and can-

not fail to be acceptable to the mass of the

people of the county. The sedateness with

which the writ of election was issued

by the authorities at Raleigh, and the brief

period between the issue of the writ and the

day appointed for the election (about one week)

rendered it impracticable to make a

call primary meetings, and the matter

of selecting a candidate was consequently

taken in hand by the justices of the peace and

others from every part of the county.

We do not know whether Maj. Hughes

will have any opposition or not. But we

urge upon the people the necessity of going

to the polls and casting their votes for the

man of their choice.

By reference to the following correspond-

ence it will be seen that Maj. Hughes con-

sents to be a candidate:

JOHN HUGHES, Esq.;

NEWBERN, March 14, 1867.

D. H. BRIN

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

We announce with profound regret the death of Col. JOHN D. BARRY, which occurred at the residence of his mother, in this city, on Sunday morning. We have known the deceased long and well; and can sympathize with his afflicted family in this hour of their bereavement. Few of our young men enjoyed, and none deserved a larger share of the esteem of this community, and his death will cause a pang in the hearts of many friends who admired him for his goodness of heart, manly bearing and great personal worth.

Our association with the deceased was intimate during four years of service in the field, and we are prepared to add our testimony to that of every commander under whom he served to the unselfish patriotism, cheerful disposition and gallant bearing which marked his conduct in every position he occupied, from a private in the ranks to the command of his regiment. While we look back upon many common trials and sufferings which mark the recollection of the past, he is associated in very many of its pleasures, and his death narrows a circle of friends who survive the vicissitudes of war.

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in Col. Barry as an officer, Maj. General Wilcox, his Division Commander, in the summer of 1864, during the temporary absence of Brig. General Lane, on account of a severe wound, recommended him for promotion as Brigade Commander, though one of the youngest Colonels, both in commission and years, in the Brigade, and the writer of this article was informed by Gen. Lee that the promotion would have been made, had not Col. Barry himself, a few days subsequently, received a wound, which disabled him from further active service.

In the Spring of 1865, impelled by his wound and the failing condition of his health, he sought service in a less active command. Upon the recommendation of a Board of Surgeons he was retired from field duty, and returning to take leave of his command on the 25th of March, he found them engaged in the first of those series of desperate encounters which ended in the evacuation of Petersburg. He immediately sought and obtained leave of the Brigade Commander to lead his regiment, which was most cheerfully granted. During the day, General Lane was thrown in command of the Division, and Col. Barry again, in charge of that noble Brigade, made the necessity of his retirement a subject of the most profound regret by officers and men.

The courtesy, manliness and honorable bearing which were characteristic of him as a soldier, marked his course as a citizen, and our intercourse with him while editor of *The Dispatch*, was a pleasant continuation of the friendship which characterized our association in the sternencies in the camp and on the field. But as soldier and citizen he has passed away. Hennomblowers with the greatest army of the brave dead, and great as is the loss to his friends, there are losses that are immeasurably greater. Fair forms have been prostrated by this sad decree; bright eyes have been dimmed with tears; gentle hearts have been weighed down by a load of sorrow, which no words of ours can at all alleviate, and nothing but Time and a Power greater than the power of man, can wholly remove. But it is fit we should throw a veil over these sacred griefs.

An Act for the Relief of Executors and others.

In another column will be found an Act of the General Assembly for the relief of Executors, Administrators and others holding offices or places of a fiduciary character.

The provisions of the law will be found to be most important. The first section protects all persons holding offices or places of a fiduciary character who received in good faith Confederate or State money, which has since been repudiated; the second section making the question of diligence or negligence a fact to be submitted to the jury. The third section authorizes such persons to compromise debts due prior to May 1st, 1865, these compromises to be such as are warranted by ordinary prudence and in good faith. The next section provides for the settlement of contracts made for the purchase or sale of any species of property, when such parties are concerned either as creditor or debtor and deduction is claimed on account of the contract being founded on depreciated currency. The last section gives Executors and Administrators the power to prefer creditors.

The provisions of the act are eminently proper and founded in justice, and though improper advantages may in some instances be taken of them, much good will result—Persons acting in good faith in receiving the currency of the country, should be protected, and referring the question of due diligence to a jury, will protect other parties. Executors and administrators should also have power to receive less than the full amount of their claims, as many estates and orphans could realize something by judicious compromises, that might otherwise lose the debt altogether. The policy of permitting these persons to prefer creditors is manifest, and the experience of all executors and administrators of insolvent estates has shown the urgent necessity of such a law.

This act seems to be a good and just compromise upon the subjects to which it applies, made necessary by the result of the war. Almost every department of business has been uprooted by the great political and commercial revolution through which we have passed, and it is to be hoped that business, at least, will resume its wonted channels by means of equitable compromises and concessions, rather than by violent and hurtful measures.

Important Acts—Dower.

We continue to-day the publication of some of the most important acts passed by the General Assembly, which have not heretofore appeared in our columns. Some of

these we copy from the Raleigh *Sentinel*; the others we have obtained directly from the Secretary of State. Among the latter we give to-day the Act RESTORING TO MARRIED WOMEN THEIR COMMON LAW RIGHT OF DOWER, which became the law of the State on the 2d day of March, 1867, and inasmuch as it affects all deeds executed since that day, and which may hereafter be executed by married men, we have thought it to the interest of our readers, to make a statement of the changes wrought by this law.

Before its passage, dower could only be awarded to a widow after the death of her husband, and then only in the lands and tenements of which he died seized. But by the present law her right of dower embraces not only these, but also all the lands and tenements of which the husband was seized at any time during the marriage; and it follows that a husband, since the passage of this act, cannot make a good deed in fee simple to any land he may own so as to bar the wife's right of dower at his death, unless the wife join him in executing the deed, and be privately examined to ascertain whether she do so willingly.—This examination may be taken as heretofore, and also by the Chairman of the County Court of the county in which the land is situated, by a provision of the act under consideration.

The wife's right to have as dower, at the husband's death, one-third in value of all the lands of which he was seized at any time during the marriage, is the common law right of dower, and the act restores that right. But it goes further: at common law, dower could not be assigned until the death of the husband, while by the third section of this act, "in case of the failure of the husband" the creditors may have dower assigned to the wife, and thus acquires a present right to possess and enjoy it—so that widow and dower, in fact, are no longer inseparable leases.

Gen. Sickles—Military Law.

We return our thanks to Colonel Frank, Commandant of the Post, for an official copy of the order of General Sickles, assuming command of this Military District, which we publish below. In all Virginia, the rigors of martial law and the inauguration of a military government are mitigated by the official good sense of the commanding officer. Let our people continue to obey the laws and let our civil officers discharge their official duties with the efficiency and equity which has ever characterized them, and we trust and believe there will be no unnecessary or unjust interference on the part of the military. The peace and security of the State will be protected by officials already in office, and there is every incentive for all good citizens, by their conduct and encouragement to assist them in maintaining order and a due observance of the laws. Our people should not by any means relax in their efforts to build up the material prosperity of the State, but the present condition of affairs should prove an incentive for renewed exertions.

Gen. Sickles will find, in taking command of his District, our Executive Department in charge of a Governor devoted to the interest of the State and the General Government; our Judiciary composed of gentlemen no less respected for their ability than their integrity; our municipal affairs directed by officials who command the respect of all, and our people, generally disposed to obey the laws set up for their government and endeavoring to renew the prosperity of the country. We know that the co-operation of civil officers and all good citizens will be extended to the commanding officer, and nothing will be done to require the interposition of military authority. North Carolinians have won an enviable reputation as a law-abiding people, and in this hour of their severest trial will not prove unworthy of their good name.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
("NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA,"
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21, 1867.)

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 1.
I. In compliance with General Orders No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Military District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 63, 2d March 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the United States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General, to maintain the security of the public peace, and to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribunals may be permitted to take jurisdiction and to inflict sentences exceeding any sentence as far as may be by the order of the commanding General be referred to a commission or other military tribunal for trial.

The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to suspend, modify, control or regulate the same.

Local laws and regulations made in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed by the commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will respect and obey the instructions given to them by the commanding General.

IV. Whenever any civil officer, magistrate, or court neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property is denied, or where the same is threatened, the commanding General may, in his discretion, and without the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Proveost Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Headquarters, cause the same to be tried by a court martial, and the charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are based.

V. Post commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offenses against the authorities, and to bring and deliver the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Proveost Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Headquarters, and the same will be tried by a court martial.

VI. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

VIII. The following named officers are appointed as the staff of the Major General Commanding:

Captain J. W. Cleon, 36th U. S. Infantry, Adj't. Gen. and Adj'd-Camp.

Capt. Alexander Moore, 36th U. S. Infantry, Adj't. Gen.

Bvt. Maj. J. B. Myrick, 1st. Lieut. 3d Art. Adj'd-Camp and Adj't. Judge Advocate.

Major James P. Roy, 8th U. S. Inf. Adj't. Asst. Inspector.

By Major General R. G. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Bvt. Brig. General W. W. Burn, Major and C. S. U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Chas. Page, Surg. U. S. A., Med. Director.

D. R. Riddle, Major General, "Commanding."

Reconstruction.

Congress finished its programme for the reconstruction of the Southern States by promptly passing over the veto of the President the Supplementary Military Bill on Saturday last. We have already published the various Acts of Congress upon the engrossing subject of reconstruction, and would advise our readers to procure a copy, as many references to them will be necessary, before they are no longer effective by our compliance in their terms, their repeal, or their overthrow by the Supreme Court of the United States.

We hope, indeed, that with these measures the work of Congress upon the reconstruction of the South is finished, and that if the measures adopted have no other merit, they are a finality. So far as the present Congress is concerned, we certainly can have no hope that its members will be more just towards us than those of the last; in fact, the present body, which has just begun its two years existence, is more determined to carry out the Radical plan than its predecessor. The President has failed in his oft-repeated, manly and patriotic efforts to check the encroachments of the majority upon the rights of the minority and protect the sacredness of the fundamental law from the violent assaults of party rancor, and the Supreme Court is even more impotent than the President to restrain Congress in the work they have undertaken, and are determined to finish after their own manner and at their own time.

This fact forces itself upon the minds of all, and the issue is now before us to be met at no distant day. General Sickles has already formally taken command of this District, and will doubtless soon issue further orders looking to a registration of voters and an election of delegates to the Convention authorized under the Military Bill and the Bill supplementary thereto. Whatever opinions may have heretofore divided our people as to the proper course to be pursued under the unjust and illegal legislation of Congress, there can no longer be good reason for such differences. Nothing is left to the option of the people of the South. Congress has issued its decrees, and military commanders will faithfully carry them out, and it we hold off in defiant callousness or listless idleness, the control of North Carolina will pass into the hands of the Confederates, and that is the condition of affairs which the Radicals did not throw us under the authority of some of their faithful and subservient tools, to control the Southern States, as the interests of party demanded. To this end, however, will we come, unless that portion of our people who are not disfranchised exert themselves to prevent it, and by concert of action and thorough organization, they will unite their strength and use their influence in opposition to the political vagabonds who are now attempting to ride into power. Such men are already at work, and yesterday, at Raleigh, Gov. Holden and his chosen friends were to meet in mass meeting to organize in the interests of the Radical party. We must not sit in dangerous idleness, but make an honest and active effort to save the State and its Constitution from the corrupting grasp of these political highwaymen. In a just administration of his military duties General Sickles ought not and will not do anything to foster political organizations, or use his power to bolster up men who have no influence moral or political. Those who are not disfranchised by the act of Congress will be allowed all the privileges granted by that act. If Congress be honest in its programme, it cannot refuse to confirm what is done consistent with its legislation and approved by its chosen officers.

Let us, therefore, go to work at once; let our best citizens interest themselves. This is not a question of mere politics, but of vital social importance—it is not for today, merely, but for all time to come; by our prudence, our activity and our labor now, our children and our children's children may bless or curse us. We certainly cannot afford to waste time in useless speculation and regret; we must act at once, for soon it will be too late. Let us comply strictly with the legislation of Congress and the orders of the military commander, but let us retain, as far as we are able, the old landmarks of the past. If we ever hope to breast the surging waves which now dash over the ship of State in restless fury, and anchor again in safety in the harbor of Peace, we must never lose the compass and anchor presented by our fathers for use in times like the present.

The Connecticutt Election.

The Democrats seem more hopeful of carrying the State election in Connecticut than of any which has taken place at the North. They claim the Governor and three of the four members of Congress, with favorable chances for that. The ablest speakers are canvassing the State, and the issue is made upon broad, national questions, and the Conservative party have arraigned the Radicals for the destruction of the Constitution in the recent reconstruction legislation.

The defeat of the Radicals in Connecticut would be a gratifying evidence of a returning sense of justice at the North. Heretofore the people have universally approved the bills introduced by the Southern press which an editor would clip from his exchanges if he consulted the interest of his readers. During the rivalry instituted by CRAIG, the Southern press received, by either of the companies, telegraphic news worthy the attention of the public and in keeping with the cost of the dispatches. CRAIG, however, sold out to the Associated Press, and doubtless made a good thing of it, at the expense of the reading public and the journals which left the old Association to patronize him.

This rivalry demonstrated how valuable and interesting the telegraphic news could be made when under proper inducements and system, and what it might become by unity of action on the part of Southern papers. The press of the South is sufficiently strong to regulate this matter, and we, therefore, sincerely trust that representatives of the press from every Southern State will be present at Atlanta. The Petersburg *Index* suggests a meeting among the Virginia papers in order to appoint a committee to represent the press of that State, the expenses of the committee to be borne by the journals taking part in the Convention. This seems to be a wise suggestion. Certainly every paper now paying an onerous price for the trifling dispatches furnished to us by the Associated Press, owes it not less to their readers than to themselves to leave no stone unturned in order to secure a reform. Without concert of action we are powerless, but by uniting our strength we can make ourselves independent of the present worthless monopoly.

Military Government.

It is a matter for congratulation that Congress, in its desire to punish the Southern States by destroying all civil governments therein, instituted in their stead military governments rather than those under the control of Radical politicians from the North; or, worse still, of those in our own midst, "native here and to the manor born." Under the latter not only could there be no confidence felt for security to person and property, but there would be inaugurated the most bitter and relentless persecution to those who regarded political honesty and personal probity synonymous terms and refused to stultify themselves for party purposes or individual preference. The political gloom which hangs over Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia, would cast its blighting shadow over all the Southern States. Instead of the disfranchisement in this State of eight thousand of our best and most intelligent citizens, eighty thousand would fall under the heel of our self-righteous *Yankees*.

As it is, however, under the officers appointed by the President, we may expect the amplest protection, and so far as is consistent with the legislation of Congress, a respect for the rights and feelings of the people. The official orders of Generals Sickles and Schofield, in assuming command of their Districts, are such as to warrant on the part of peaceful and law-abiding citizens, a proper respect for their rights, and protection in all their social and business relations. The officers commanding the five Military Districts composed of the ten seceding States, are responsible, not only to a just and humane Commander-in-Chief, and a high standard of professional pride and honor, but to posterity, which is the most powerful incentive that actuates the actions of wise and conscientious rulers, civil or military.

We have, therefore, cause for congratulation that the Radicals did not throw us under the authority of some of their faithful and subservient tools, to control the Southern States, as the interests of party demanded. To this end, however, will we come, unless that portion of our people who are not disfranchised exert themselves to prevent it, and by concert of action and thorough organization, they will unite their strength and use their influence in opposition to the political vagabonds who are now attempting to ride into power. Such men are already at work, and yesterday, at Raleigh, Gov. Holden and his chosen friends were to meet in mass meeting to organize in the interests of the Radical party. We must not sit in dangerous idleness, but make an honest and active effort to save the State and its Constitution from the corrupting grasp of these political highwaymen. In a just administration of his military duties General Sickles ought not and will not do anything to foster political organizations, or use his power to bolster up men who have no influence moral or political. Those who are not disfranchised by the act of Congress will be allowed all the privileges granted by that act. If Congress be honest in its programme, it cannot refuse to confirm what is done consistent with its legislation and approved by its chosen officers.

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STATE NEWS.

THE RESULT.—For the information of those who feel any curiosity on the subject, we give below a brief summary of the result of the actions of debt, brought to the Spring Term of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county, as shown by an examination of the records.

Though not entirely accurate, owing to the want of proper entries in several cases, and the fact that many of the parties are still paying the tenth, our readers may form, from it some estimate of the general result of a matter in which so large a number of the citizens of the county were interested.

The whole number of suits brought amounted to 775—of which about 500 in full the one-tenth, and about 30 settled in full. About 40 judgments by default were taken, and in the remainder pleas of every description were entered, thus staying off judgment for the next twelve months.

Tarboro Southerner.

GOV. WORTH.—Gov. Worth returned to the city last night, after several days absence.—*Sentinel*, 22d.

JUDGE BARNES.—Judge Barnes is in the city, having just passed through the business of his court at Nash. Next Monday he holds his court in Johnston, and the following week in Wake. The Judge informs us that no appeal from his decision of the Stay Law has been taken in any of his Courts, though, perhaps, two thousand cases have been heard under the Convention Stay Law.—*Sentinel*.

ARRESTED.—A man calling himself Eli Damper, was arrested by our city police this morning, on a charge of horse-stealing in Harnett county. He had been pursued by the Deputy Sheriff of that county. Damper was committed to prison.—*Sentinel*.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn by a private letter from Atlanta, that the body of Adried Herring, a native of North Carolina, was dragged from a pond, on the southwest corner of Broad and Washington streets, Angusta, on Wednesday. The *Confidentialist* says: "The body of the deceased was identified by Captain Charles, ex-Quartermaster of the Confederate service, who was on duty at the time in the old North State. As the coroner was not officially notified, no inquest was held;—the remains were taken to the rear of the Exchange Hotel, where they are present interred." He had relations on the Roanoke and in the vicinity of Plymouth.

Newbern Confidential.

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CRAYON COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT.—The first term of the new Criminal Court of Craven county commenced in this city yesterday, His Honor Judge Green presiding. Beyond selecting the Grand Jury, and the charge of Judge Green, nothing was done, and the court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock. The Judge's charge was a clear and comprehensive exposition of the law; in the course of which, in defining the crime of burglary, he charged the jury that shooting into a dwelling-house, in the night time, with a felonious intent, would constitute a burglary. We regarded this part of the charge as new to our courts, and at the same time as sound; for the offence is surely more than an assault with intent to kill, and should be punished as a capital felony. It is clearly a "forcible entrapment," with intent to kill, or commit robbery, as our experience during the last two years must have taught us. We believe the Supreme Court will hold with Judge Green on this ruling. The charge occupied about one hour in the delivery.

Newbern Commercial.

ROCK ISLAND MILLS.—The Rock Island Woolen Mills, at Charlotte, ought to be sustained by the people of the State, far and near. We learn from the Times that these mills are now turning out as beautiful and fashionable fabrics as can be had in any market in the country, and, according to the reports of America, as cheap. This is an attempt at Southern independence in this city, and, if we wish ever to be a growing, thriving community, all must encourage it, not by words of commendation, but by acts. Every merchant of this city should buy his whole stock there, for by so doing he enables the mills to employ a large force, who have to be supplied with all the articles that are kept here for sale. In that way money is kept in the country and in circulation among us, thus giving an increased and continued impetus to all branches of trade. Every motion that can sway the minds of a people is now appealed to to enrage and sustain these enterprisers at home. We hope the President of the company will make the public more generally acquainted with the mills and the quality of their manufactures.

Rail Progress.—**MILITARY.**—It is said that General Major Gen. Robinson will supersede Col. Bonner in the command of this State. Rumor says the first named officer has already reached the city.—*Rail. Prog.*

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—We are assured by an experienced unioner, that Davidson county is fast becoming a genuine Eldorado. Capital and enterprise with good machinery, it is said, cannot find a better field for investment, even in California than is offered by the mines of this region. We understand that certain long heads in Congress are already taking time by the forelock and looking after their own interests in the regions they are trying to reconstruct. It is a good sign.

Suppose to be Drowned.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. Edward Smithwick, left our city in a state of intoxication (as we are informed) about 8 o'clock. On Wednesday evening, late, the boat which they used was found, bottomed near the head of Beard's Creek, about 15 miles below the city. Nothing has been heard from the miners, and the suspicion is that they were drowned.

Mr. Edward Smithwick resides on Dawson's Creek, and Mr. Paddy Smithwick on Beard's Creek. They were both good citizens with the exception of drinking rather freely at times.—*Newbern Jour. of Com.*

SOME RELIEF.—We learn that Governor Worth and Gen. Robinson have ordered to this country 500 barrels of the soap apportioned to the Southern Relief Association of New York, to be distributed to the truly needy, with regard to race or color, politics or religion, and that L. L. Polk Esq., and Capt. Wm. Macfarland, Agent of the F. B. I. for the county, have been appointed to distribute it. There are desirous of ascertaining the *true needy* in each Captain's beat and will distribute the soap accordingly as soon as received.

Wadesboro' Argus.—A meeting of the representatives of subordinate Councils will convene at Henderson, on Tuesday, the 2d day of April, for the organization of a State Council of the FRIENDS or TEMPERANCE.

The appointment was first announced for the 16th of April, at Raleigh, but has since been changed, both as to the time and place of meeting. We learn that Maj. Hill, of Louisburg, Gen. R. E. Vance, of Asheville, Rev. John N. Andrews, of Wilmington, and other prominent friends of the cause, will be in attendance.—*R. S. Sentinel*.

ROBBERSIES.—The Salisbury Old North State says that robberies are becoming quite frequent in some parts of Rowan.—As many as thirteen occurred in one night about five miles south of Salisbury, thus indicating an organized band engaged in such lawlessness.

LIGHT HOUSE AT THE ENTRANCE OF Core Sound, Pamlico Sound, N. C.—A screw-pile light-house has been erected at the entrance to Core Sound, to take the place of the light vessel formerly marking that station, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 1st of April, 1867.—The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, showing a fixed white light, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles, and is thirty-five feet above the water level.

NORTH CAROLINA EMIGRATION.—Approved of the North Carolina emigrants who recently passed through this city, the Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

"Is the *Examiner* certain that these emigrants, including children a few months old, are not 'Southern Loyalists,' who have left the State to avoid political persecution?"

We reply that one of the old men was asked the same question and replied that the only persecution he or his neighbors suffered from, was the stagnation of all business, and he regarded that as the direct result of the policy of the United States, which world not, as he expressed it, "stop the war two years after it was finished."—*Richmond Examiner*.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—CHAPEL HILL, March 15th, 1867.—At a called meeting of the students of the University of North Carolina, held in Girard Hall, on the morning following the death of the Rev. James Phillips, S. T. D., Professor of Mixed Mathematics, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of Dr. Phillips, our venerable and well-esteemed Instructor, we have lost one whom we, combining the attainments of an able Professor, the affection of a sincere friend and the piety of a true Christian, we cannot reasonably hope to supply in his loss in the institution which he founded and nurtured, and whose name will be enshrined in our hearts; and as the only avenue of expressing our appreciation of this bereavement.

Resolved, That we mourn his loss as irreparable, and in offering our heartfelt sympathy to his afflicted family, are unable to express it in words.

Resolved, That in our respective duties as Pastors, Presidents, Professors, &c., we will do our best to comfort and console the bereaved.

Resolved, That the impress he has left upon our hearts will be a lasting one, and that his long and useful career of unexampled rectitude in the performance of his duties as an instructor, and in his uncompromising adherence to the laws and regulations of the University, and in his upright and incorruptible character, will be a lasting example to the virtuous of every nation to come.

Resolved, As the only visible expression of our sorrow, we wear crepe for the space of thirty days, and dress the Chapel in mourning for the same length of time.

F. H. BROWN, Pres.

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DESTITUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Col. Bomford, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, says that there are at least six thousand persons in North Carolina suffering from want of food, of which number two thirds are whites. Three thousand bushels of corn were distributed during the month, sent by the Southern Relief Commission of New York city. The distribution by the Bureau of government rations was as follows: To hospitals, 6,483; orphan asylums, 1,715; destitute whites, 10,958; destitute blacks, 13,421.

ROCK ISLAND MILLS.—The Rock Island Woolen Mills, at Charlotte, ought to be sustained by the people of the State, far and near. We learn from the Times that these mills are now turning out as beautiful and fashionable fabrics as can be had in any market in the country, and, according to the reports of America, as cheap. This is an attempt at Southern independence in this city, and, if we wish ever to be a growing, thriving community, all must encourage it, not by words of commendation, but by acts. Every merchant of this city should buy his whole stock there, for by so doing he enables the mills to employ a large force, who have to be supplied with all the articles that are kept here for sale. In that way money is kept in the country and in circulation among us, thus giving an increased and continued impetus to all branches of trade. Every motion that can sway the minds of a people is now appealed to to enrage and sustain these enterprisers at home. We hope the President of the company will make the public more generally acquainted with the mills and the quality of their manufactures.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

If anything could be more humiliating than the conduct of those men in the South, who, in order to prove their loyalty, denounce their fellow-citizens who with them supported their States in the attempt to secede from the Union, is the contemptuousness and distrust with which honorable men at the North receive their newborn and over-acted zeal in behalf of their country. This great love for the integrity of the Union, and bitter denunciation of their fellow-citizens, began only when the Confederate banners drooped in successive defeats, ending, however, in a grand *de nouement* of patriotism and "spread eagle," when "bummers" were to be appeased, and the plethoric public crib to be depleted.

What sacrifices have the "loyal men" *par excellence* of this State suffered for the sake of the Union? What have they endured in person or property, that entitles them to the special consideration of the North? Their *actual* services were indeed as valuable to the United States as they were to the Confederate States, and would be as worthless to the former in any future trouble the government may meet with, but their *lip*-services were then rendered with as much obsequiousness to the Confederate, as now to the United States—Oaths to support the Constitution of the Confederate States were then a cheap and ready substitute for services in the field, as similar ones to support the Constitution of the United States would now be under like emergency, their loyalty being more of the expression than demonstrative order.

"While something must be conceded to the matter of *desert*," says the New York Times, good Radical authority, "in the re-*construction* of political society, and the distribution of political power at the South, the main object of the Government should be to provide for the safety, peace and prosperity of those States—The most active and responsible agents of the rebellion should be excluded from power; but there are thousands among those who were driven into it, who are far wiser and safer as political leaders now, than some who claim to have been Union men from the beginning. The Government should exercise some discrimination in making its selections.—*The motives which led men to be loyal, are sometimes quite as important as the simple facts.*"

THE WHITES AND BLACKS.

Our columns yesterday contained the report of two transactions which are most significant in their bearing upon the new order of political affairs. We refer to the election of Major John Hughes as the successor of Judge Manly in the State Senate, from Craven county, by a unanimous vote, the negroes voting, and the proceedings of the meeting of the colored people, Columbia, S. C., on Monday last, at which speeches were made, by invitation, by General Wade Hampton, Hon. W. F. DeSaussure and other prominent citizens, and by Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, prominent black men of Columbia. It was a political meeting of blacks, who were recently slaves, addressed by their former masters, by invitation, as being the persons in whom they had the most confidence and to whom they could look for advice and assistance in the important responsibilities devolving upon them under the recent Act of Congress.

We refer to these facts simply to show that the whites and blacks of those two cities have not been brought into antagonism, either by the action of Congress or the efforts of designing men who are seeking to seduce the blacks from their respect for, and confidence, those people among whom they were raised, and to whom they have always looked for advice and sympathy; and also to suggest to our own people their duty in this crisis. There is and can be no natural hostility between the white and black people of this State, and any effort to organize against each other will end disastrously. Under the necessity to live together, their political as well as their material interests are identical, for what promotes the peace, good order and stability of our local and State Governments, must equally promote the general welfare of the citizen, be he laborer or capitalist.

That efforts are being made to secure the support of the blacks by persons who have neither the interest of that class or of the State at heart, is undoubtedly true, and will meet with some success from those whose ignorance can be easily flattered; but the large majority know too well upon whom they rely for advice, for sympathy and for support to be deceived into any such action, and the conduct they have displayed at Newbern and Columbia will be characteristic of what we may expect throughout the South. The mutual good will and sympathy existing for years between master and slave, cemented by friendly intercourse upon the playground and around the family altar, rejoicing over the same blessings and sympathizing over the same troubles and mingling their tears over the same graves, will now, in their new relations, prove more powerful than the new-born zeal of those whose friendship is based upon personal interests.

We hope, therefore, that our influential citizens will do naught in this crisis, by opposition for inaction, to forfeit the confidence and respect the colored people now have for their old friends and present employers; let the example of Gen'l Hampton and Gen'l Wise, "the old man eloquent," be followed; let the newly enfranchised blacks know what is their interest and their duty, and our word for it, they will do right. The interest of every respectable man in this matter is the same, and our country can only be again prosperous and our people happy by the co-operation of all good citizens, white and black, whether at the ballot-box or in the ordinary business relations of life. Financial prosperity will follow political tranquility, and all attempts to foment discord

Shipwreck, Suffering and Robbery on the Arkansas River.

St. Louis, March 13.—The *Republican*'s Correspondent dispatch says the crew and passengers rescued from the steamer *Mercy*, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, have arrived at that point. Many of the passengers are badly frozen from exposure, and the only shelter they could procure, being four miles down the river, Dickerson reports that the crew of the steamer George D. Palmer ploughed the wreck of the *Mercy* and after those saved from the wreck had been transferred to the *Mercy*, the baggage was rifled, and even the underclothes of the men and the boots and shirts of men were stolen. Seven men who floated down the stream on cotton bales, and had to sleep on drift, and while there were killed by a tree which was blown down by a storm. Two hundred and twenty-five miles were drowned by the sinking of the *Mercy*.

In the evening a torchlight procession

and antagonism between the laborer and employer, will but retard the general advancement, and so far as they may be successful, injure the poorer and weaker class.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On the first page will be found the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as it passed Congress and now awaits the approval or veto of the President to become a law, as it seems one is as efficacious as the other to insure the certainty of final passage.

There will also be found a most able but extraordinary article from the New York Times, pronouncing the end of Constitutional Government and the substitution of the will of Congress as the supreme law of the land. As editor of the Times, one of the most influential radical papers of the North, and as a leading member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Raymond has done his full share in bringing about the "de facto" government resting on force, and substituting "an unwritten Constitution which represents the national will" for the Constitution of our fathers of 1789.

Yet Mr. Raymond, as the representative of his district, and acting under the solemn obligation of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, gave his influence and vote for the Reconstruction bill, which he now declares "was in nearly every one of its provisions, in clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution."—And in the very substitution of the undivided caprice, and will of Congress for a constitutional government, the ridiculous mockery of an oath to support the instrument which has an oath to support the instrument by the act itself, by his own confession, is enjoined upon the denizens of the five Military Districts. How long this farce is to last, it is impossible to tell, probably "until the man on horseback," predicted a few days since by the Hon. James Brooks, appears and dictates laws to Congress.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the article.

MAJOR JOHN HUGHES.

We congratulate the people of Craven upon the election of this gentleman as the successor of their distinguished representatives in the State Senate. We hardly think it probable that the present General Assembly will ever meet again, unless called together by the Governor before their proposed meeting in August next, and we cannot see any necessity which can possibly arise for so doing; but the people of that county have done themselves credit in their selection. Maj. Hughes is a gentleman of ability and character, and his election is evidence that the good people of Craven are not demoralized by the times.

By the way, the Standard sees rebellion and treason in this election, and denounces Gov. Worth and his partisans for forcing a rebel upon the "loyal" people of Craven "without giving the colored people a chance to vote." Gov. Worth and his partisans had nothing to do with this election whatever. By a unanimous vote of the Senate, including Col. Harris of Rutherford, the election was ordered, and as Clerk of that body issued the writ of election, under the approval of the Speaker, Hon. J. H. Wilson. The telegraph has already informed us how false the other charge is. Will the misstatement be corrected?

Stamp Duties on Legal and other Documents.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to important changes and exemptions in the law relating to Internal Revenue, in regard to "legal documents." We quote from Section 9 of "An Act to amend existing laws relating to Internal Revenue and for other purposes." Approved March 2, 1867:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to supply the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, one thousand and sixty one, be, and the same is hereby amended, as follows, viz.: That Section B, relating to stamp duties on contracts, bills of lading, and packages, shall not apply to steamboats or vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports of British North America: And provided, That all affidavits shall be exempt from stamp duty."

Also, by inserting at the end of the last paragraph relating to "probate of will," the following words: "That the stamps either for state or county wills or letters testaments, or for administration, or on administrator or guardian shall be required when the value of the estate exceeds one hundred and fifty one, be amended to striking out of said schedule the words "legal documents," and all thereafter, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That Section B, relating to stamp duties on contracts, bills of lading, and packages, shall not apply to steamboats or vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports of British North America: And provided, That all affidavits shall be exempt from stamp duty."

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THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

We learn from a gentleman in attendance on Richmond Superior Court this week, that Judge Fowle paid no regard to the Stay Law passed by the General Assembly at its late session, but his ruling in regard to the collection of debts was that where the defendant paid one-tenth, the proceedings were stayed until Spring Term, 1868, in accordance with the Ordinance of the Convention, but when the defendant did not pay one-tenth, attorneys were permitted to put in pleas which stood for trial at Spring Term, 1868, so that collection could not be forced until Spring Term, 1869, in no event.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES ON COTTON.

In answer to a correspondent, we learn from an official source that the Weigher appointed by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue is entitled to a compensation for weighing cotton, but no Collector, Superintendent, Assessor or Assistant Assessor can hold that office, as no person can hold two offices under the Government.

SHIPWRECK, SUFFERING AND ROBBERY ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

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Meeting of the Colored People of Columbia.
Address by Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. E. J. Arthur and others.

In pursuance of a notice published in Sunday's *Phoenix*, the colored citizens of the district assembled in large numbers at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and after forming a procession of their various societies, marched through the principal streets, headed by a band of music, to the vacant square on Plain street, just beyond Nickerson's Hotel, where addresses were delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton, the Hon. W. F. DeSaussure, Colonel William H. Talley, Hon. E. J. Arthur and James G. Gibbs, Esq., who had been specially invited by the committee to address the colored people, and Beverly Nash and the Rev. Dr. Pickett, (freedom.)

General Hampton spoke of the vast importance of the present movement—not only to the colored, but to the white man. He advised the freedom to give their friends at the South a fair trial, as they were found wanting, it was then time enough to go forward in sympathy. It was to their interest to look to the South for as the country prospered, so would they prosper. The present state of affairs was not brought about by the action of the Southern people, white or black; therefore, neither was responsible for it.

Hon. E. J. Arthur said he was unable to deliver a lengthy address, as he was not prepared for such an undertaking. He was surprised of being called on for a speech, and could only give a few words of counsel.

The occasion of this celebration is one in which you have had no agency. It is not the act of the white men of your country. It has been conferred upon you by the Northern Congress; and he hoped that it would be the means of enlightening and improving their mental and moral condition.

In its broad, comprehensive sense, education embraces the physical, moral and intellectual instruction of a child, from infancy to manhood. Any system is imperfect, which does not combine them all, and that which, while it thoroughly develops them abases the coarse, animal affections of human nature, and exalts the higher faculties and feelings. A child has everything to learn, and is more readily taught by having before it good examples to imitate, than by simple precepts. He should, therefore, as far as circumstances will permit, be encouraged to associate with his parents, for his heart must be affected, his feelings moved, as well as his mind expanded. He may be taught that it is criminal to steal, and sinful to lie, and yet be unable to apply this knowledge to the government of himself; and it will, therefore, be waived. Against this Mr. Summer warmly protested. He proclaimed his unwillingness to waive any of the requirements asked, and gave notice in advance, lest he should be unjustly charged hereafter. He believed in making frank declarations now of what we expected to have observed.

Mr. Willey declared it was impossible to get out a full vote on a convention ratification; that from his knowledge of the South he was satisfied there would be an effort to defeat this reconstruction scheme, and that all that those hostile to it had to do was to prevent action. He believed, too, that the negroes would not be very generally induced to waive any of the requirements asked, and he hoped that it in the education of youth.

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